

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
ODDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,
Received up to 29th July, 1882.

POLITICAL.

Circulation,
299 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 25th July says that as
intercourse between England and India
Egypt. is carried on through the Suez Canal,

the British Government is deeply interested in the safety of the canal. About three-fourths of the ships that pass through the canal are British ships: hence evidently it is necessary that British influence should predominate in Egypt. Egypt was deeply involved in debt by Ismail Pasha, the ex-Khedive, by his extravagance. This gave the British and French Governments an opportunity to interfere and to establish a joint Anglo-French Control to improve the administration and to make arrangements for the payment of the debt. This foreign Control soon became unpopular, and in the time of Ismail Pasha himself disturbances took place. He was deposed and Tewfiq Pasha placed on the throne. Tewfiq Pasha readily carried out all the proposals of the Controllers, and their influence became still greater than before. There is no doubt that the finances were placed on a satisfactory footing by the Controllers; but the Egyptian officers, and especially the military officers, were prevented from obtaining any promotion. There are forty-one departments in Egypt. All these departments were placed under the supervision of European officers. The pay of these European officers amounted to Rs. 37,24,910 a year, and about two-thirds

of the entire annual revenues were paid to creditors. The Egyptians, and especially the military officers, were dissatisfied with this state of things, and raised the cry of Egypt for the Egyptians. They resolved to establish a parliament, and the Khedive was compelled to accede to their wishes. If he had not agreed, a rebellion would have taken place long ago. A parliamentary law was prepared. The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* then briefly refers to the chief points of that law, and remarks that if that law were honestly and properly carried out, of course it would prove very beneficial to the country. But it was doubtful whether the Egyptians could give proper effect to it. However, England and France did not approve of that law, and endeavoured to thwart its introduction. The Khedive himself was at one with them. But the military officers, headed by Arabi Pasha, were determined to enforce it. They even resolved to depose the Khedive. On this the European powers appealed to the Sultan to send his troops to Egypt and to restore order. England resolved to take the work into her own hands, and the British fleet bombarded Alexandria. There is no doubt that the British Government was rather too hasty in resorting to arms. It should have adopted a middle course to settle the difficulty.

Circulation,
430 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore) of the 24th July expresses satisfaction that the Patiala State has offered the services of its troops to Government for service in Egypt, and observes that it was also foremost in making such an offer during the late Afghan war. It is to be hoped that other States will soon follow its example. In our opinion, the native chiefs should not only lend their armies to the Government, but should themselves lead them to the field.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
620 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 29th July says:—We cannot too highly praise the noble local self-government scheme of Lord Ripon.

Local self-government.

It would be a matter of deep regret if the scheme should fail through any default on the part of our countrymen. The one thing that is most essential to its success is that the members of local boards should be men of education, experience, good social position, integrity and public spirit. It reflects great credit on the public spirit of the Sarvjanik Sabha of Poona that it has decided to adopt measures to explain the objects and aims of the scheme to the people throughout the Bombay presidency. It is really the duty of every intelligent native to make his more ignorant brethren familiar with the principles of local self-government. The following matters are especially deserving of attention :—(1) The members of local boards should be on good terms with each other and carry on their work unanimously. (2) The members should take as much interest in public affairs as in their own private affairs. If the private affairs of any man prevent him from devoting sufficient time to public matters, he should resign his office. (3) No man should on any account be elected a member who is not fit to perform the duties required of him. With reference to the elections made at a place under the new scheme, a correspondent of the *Pioneer* of the 27th July complains that the members elected are quite illiterate men. They are rustics, strictly so called, whose daily business in life consists in ploughing and tending flocks. It is not difficult to see that men like these are unfit to manage local affairs. (4) At least one-fourth of the members of local boards should be English educated men. At all events one of them should be acquainted with English, as has been suggested by the correspondent of the *Pioneer*. It would seem that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is about to hold a meeting at Belvedere, to which all district officers have been invited to attend, in order to consider what is the best way of giving effect to the local self-government scheme. We highly approve of this proposal and hope that other Provincial Governors will also hold similar meetings.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The Nasim-i-Agra of the 23rd July says that the whole

The same.

of India is at present resounding with the praise of Lord Ripon in connection with his local self-government scheme. Natives have been convinced that they have no truer friend in the whole English nation than his Lordship. Undoubtedly no Viceroy of less courage than his Lordship would have ever thought of adopting such a measure which is sure to be unacceptable to the whole clique of Indian civilians. His local self-government scheme and the elevation by him of a native to the post of Chief Justice of Bengal show that his administration will prove very beneficial to natives. We should offer him our most cordial thanks for placing the management of local affairs in the hands of local boards. But the question is what responsibilities are likely to be thrown on these boards by the Government, and what difficulties will they have to meet in the performance of their duties. They will have to make arrangements for the conservancy and lighting of towns, to maintain schools and dispensaries, to construct and repair local roads and buildings, to keep a police force, to make suitable arrangements for the reception of high officers at the time of their visits to their towns, &c. They at present receive aid from Government and other sources in the maintenance of schools and dispensaries, but the Government appears to be inclined to gradually withdraw its aid altogether from these institutions. In that case they would have a large additional expenditure thrown on them which would strain their resources. In future they will be placed in a very delicate position. Hitherto they had to bear the attacks only of the public. As the District Magistrates themselves were presidents, the local Government and other officers had no occasion to find fault with their proceedings. Now that Magistrates will have no connection with them, their proceedings will be open to criticism both at the hands of the public and Government officers. There is reason to fear that local boards may be made to spend their money in promoting the comfort of dis-

district officers rather than that of the people, because the members must know very well that if they refuse to do a thing which the Magistrate or any other executive officer asks them to do, they would court their ruin. If any of them incur his displeasure, he can dishonour and harass him in a variety of ways. He may issue a summons or a warrant against him on some pretence or other. Under these circumstances, it behoves the Government to adopt some measures to protect the members of local boards from being harassed by district officers through spite.

The same paper states that as a great deal has already been said by many persons on the impropriety of the levy of the license-tax, it would be useless to say anything more on the subject. We wish, however, to draw the attention of the Government to the heavy assessment of the tax. The assessors, from a desire to win the good-will of officers, generally over-assess the tax-payers. The tax is imposed on many persons who ought to be exempt according to the law. Probably some dishonest assessors even extort bribes from the people. When any trader objects to the tax assessed, the assessor should be required to show cause why the amount should not be reduced. The way in which objections are at present disposed of is far from satisfactory. When an objection is filed in the court of the officer who has been entrusted with power to hear such objections, he sends the petition to the tahsildar for enquiry and report. The petitioner produces ledgers and witnesses in the court of the tahsildar, but in vain. The tahsildar goes to the place where the petitioner carries on his business and asks one or two of his neighbours as to whether he is a well-to-do man and whether he can pay the assessed tax. They at once reply that he is a well-to-do man and can give more than the assessed tax. But the tahsildar does not ask them what trade he carries on, and what is his income from that trade. One may be a zamindar or may possess many houses and also carry on

some trade. In that case he should be taxed only according to the income he derives from the trade. The officer appointed to hear objections has to dispose of several thousands of petitions. He has no time to make any enquiries himself, and necessarily disposes of them according to the reports of the tahsildars. A strange case has come to our notice. At Etawah the tahsildar demanded a tax of Rs. 25 from Ajudhia Prasad, a Mahabrahmin, for Chunni Lal, a Kanaojia Brahmin, on the ground that the former was an agent of the latter and carried on business on his behalf. Ajudhia Prasad paid the tax, but filed an objection in the Court of the Magistrate. His pleader urged that Chunni Lal lived at Cawnpore, and that his client had no connection with him. The Magistrate passed an order to the effect that the property of the petitioner was not distrained nor was any force employed to realize the money from him, and that as he had already paid the money for Chunni Lal, it could not now be refunded!

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Sahas* (the Bengali newspaper of Allahabad) of the 26th July complains that some druggists, especially native druggists, keep ignorant and badly-paid servants and sell old and adulterated European medicines. These medicines not only do no good, but sometimes even injure the patient. In order to put a stop to this evil the Civil Surgeons should be empowered to pay occasional visits to druggists' shops, to examine the drugs, and to report the result of their enquiries to the district officers. If any man is found to have any adulterated or old and rotten drugs in his possession, he should be punished. The measure may lead to the closing of some small druggists' shops, but great good would accrue from it to the public.

Circulation,
550 copies.

The *Aftab-i-Panjab* (Lahore) of the 24th July states that the Panjab Government has lately begun to supply official news to the editors of vernacular newspapers in the Panjab, thanks Sir Charles Aitchison for it, and remarks

The supply of official news by the Panjab Government to the vernacular press.

that this shows that His Honor is really anxious to improve the condition of vernacular newspapers and to raise them in the estimation of the public. The people are at present in the habit of instituting criminal prosecutions against native editors for small things. This is evidently a source of great inconvenience and loss to the latter. We hope that His Honor will grant full liberty to them and prevent them from being prosecuted in this way.

The same paper states that it appears from some newspapers that the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has issued an order to the effect that the naib-tahsildars in the mufassil should also do the work of sub-registrars. We highly recommended the measure to the consideration of the Panjab Government. The pay of mufassil naib-tahsildars in the Panjab is generally only Rs. 30 a month, and therefore some of them are sometimes tempted to eke out their small pay by unfair means. If they were appointed to do the work of sub-registrars in addition to their own duties, they would get commission on the Government revenue derived from registration, and thus would have a suitable addition made to their allowances.

The *Aina-i-Sikandari* (Moradabad) of the 25th July complains that the custom of kite-flying among the natives and that of letting off fire-works by Muhammadan lads during the *Shab-i-barat* festival lead to many fatal accidents every year, and urges that the Government should put a stop to them.

Circulation,
70 copies.

POST-OFFICE.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore) of the 24th July, writing from Nikodar, states that Nikodar is a place of comparatively large trade. There are the tahsildar's office, the munsif's court, and the settlement office there. Only one delivery peon is attached to the post-office at Nikodar. He

Circulation,
430 copies.

has to deliver letters at Nikodar itself and sixty-two neighbouring villages. One man is obviously not sufficient for the requirements of the place. The sub-post-master himself assists him in the delivery of letters. But his absence from the post-office causes inconvenience to the people. One more peon should be appointed. Moreover, a suitable building should be constructed for the post-office, as has been done at Jallandhar and Kirtarpur. At present the post-office is situated in a hired house. As the rent of the house is only 8 annas a month, the owner does not keep it in good repair. It is surrounded by the ruins of old houses, and a theft can be easily committed at it.

LOCAL.

Circulation,
209 copies.

The *Lawrence Gazette* (Meerut) of the 22nd July, in its

Two natives killed and
one wounded by a Euro-
pean soldier at Meerut.

local news column, states that on the
14th idem three European soldiers
went to Sisauli on a shooting excursion.

One of them fired at a peacock. Some small shots struck a boy who was working in the field. The boy at once fell down and began to roll on the ground from pain. His companion called his (the boy's) uncle, who was at a distance, and told him that the soldiers had wounded him. The boy's uncle pursued one of the soldiers. When the soldier saw that he was about to be seized, he shot him. Another man then attempted to seize him. He shot him also and escaped into a sugar-cane field. The trial has been going on before the Magistrate for the last two days. The soldiers have engaged two barristers-at-law. The people anxiously await the result of the trial. We hope that the Magistrate, who is noted for his justice, will not acquit the accused or let him off with a small fine or short imprisonment.

Circulation,
430 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore) of the

The metalling of a road
at Dharmkot in Firozpur.

24th July urges that the municipal
committee of Dharmkot should metal
the road which connects Dharmkot with the Firozpur-Ludhiana
road at Mogh and is only 7 *koses* long.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1882.	1882.	
1	<i>Asbab-i-Hind</i>	Jalandhar, ...	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	July 22nd	July 23rd	132 copies.
2	<i>Asbab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	" 17th & 21st	" 24th & 27th	550 "
3	<i>Agra Akbar</i>	Agra ...	Ditto	Weekly	Mania Bakhsh	" 21st	" 26th	196 "
4	<i>Ahmed-i-Akbar</i>	Amroha ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ali Husain Khan	" 20th	"	84 "
5	<i>Ahsan-i-Sikandari</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmed Bakhsh	" 25th	" 28th	70 "
6	<i>Akbar-i-Azam</i>	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	"	" 29th	100 "
7	<i>Akbar-i-Azam</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	" 22nd & 26th	" 24th & 29th	1,800 "
8	<i>Akbar-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Awadh Bihari Lal	" 23rd	" 27th	100 "
9	<i>Akbar-i-Tammasdi,</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	" 24th	"	125 "
10	<i>Almas-i-Akbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakru-din	" 25th	" 29th	84 "
11	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	" 22nd & 25th	" 24th & 27th	299 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
12	<i>Almor Akbar</i>	Almor ...	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	" 24th	" 27th	80 copies.
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Chandan Lal	" 22nd	" 28th	135 "
14	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	" 26th	" 29th	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAMES OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
15	Ashraf-i-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	July 21st	1882.	100 copies.
16	Bihar Hitaishi	Lahore	Hindi	Weekly	Jwala Datta Prasad	" 23rd	" 28th	"
17	Bharati Vids	Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwan Das	Novr. 5th 1881, & 25th July, 1882.	" 27th	125 "
18	Benares Gazette	Benares	Urdu	Weekly	Ashraf Ali	July 24th	" 25th	250 "
19	Dababa-i-Qaisari,	Bareilly	Ditto	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	" 22nd	" "	225 "
20	Dababa-i-Sikandari	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	" 24th	" 26th	390 "
21	Dabira-i-Mulk	Bhopal,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Amjid Ali	" 15th	" 23rd	250 "
22	Delhi Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Husain Ali	" 26th	" 29th	210 "
23	Guldasta-i-Benares,	Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Fida Husain	" 15th & 22nd	" 23rd & 25th	108 "
24	Gurmukhi Akbar	Lahore	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	" 22nd	respectively,	390 "
25	Gyan Pradyotini Pat-	Ditto	Hindi	Monthly	Navin Chandar Rai,	For July	" 26th	200 "
26	Indra	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Alimu-l-Din	" 21st	" "	250 "
27	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	" 22nd	" 26th	180 "
28	Jaipur-i-Tar	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Ganeshi Lal	" 24th	" "	90 "
29	Jan-i-Jamshed	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	" 28rd	" 29th	150 "
30	Karnamah	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 24th	" 27th	250 "
31	Kash Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Lashmi Shankar,	" 21st & 28th	" 23rd & 29th	645 copies (in-
					M.A.		respectively,	cluding 568
								copies taken
								by Govt. and
								Local Com-
								mittees.)

32	<i>Kaukab-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	... Bi-monthly,	Rev. J. H. Mess- more.	28th	...	28th	...	341 copies.
33	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudhā,</i>	Benares ...	Hindi	Weekly	Pandit Chintamani Rao.	24th	...	27th	...	311
34	<i>Khair Khwāb-i-Ālam</i>	Delhi ...	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hunsain	"	...	26th	...	110
35	<i>Khair Khwāb-i-Pan- jāb.</i>	Gujranwala.	Ditto	Ditto	Brij Lal	"	...	27th	...	600
36	<i>Koh-i-Nār</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jawwad Ali	22nd & 26th	...	24th & 28th respectively.	...	440 copies (in- cluding 60 copies taken by Govt.)
37	<i>Lama-i-Nār</i>	Jaunpur ...	Ditto	Weekly	Hafiz Abdullāh	23rd	...	28th	...	50 copies.
38	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	Mushtaq Ahmad	19th	...	25th	...	209
39	<i>Lytton Gazette</i>	Delhi ...	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bulaqi Dās	24th	...	26th	...	250
40	<i>Madrās Gazette</i>	Jodhpur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Weekly	Gobardhan Dās	"	...	29th	...	100
41	<i>Mahr-i-Qaisar</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	25th	...	26th	...	175
42	<i>Mubla-i-Nār</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Nabi Baksh	20th & 27th	...	23rd & 29th respectively.	...	37
43	<i>Meerut Akhbar</i>	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	Karima-i-din	23rd	...	27th
44	<i>Muzkur-i-Ziradi</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	Monthly	Maqarrab Husain Khan.	24th	...	"
45	<i>Mūr-i-Nimroz</i>	Bijnor ...	Ditto	Weekly	Mubibullāh Khān,	22nd	...	26th	...	100
46	<i>Mitra Vids</i>	Lahore ...	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Ram	24th	...	27th	...	250
47	<i>Naiyer-i-Āsim</i>	Moradabad	Urdu	Ditto	Amjad Ali	"	...	26th	...	162
48	<i>Naim-i-Ākbar</i>	Etawah	Ditto	Ditto	Rāhu-llāh Khān	"	...	"	...	150
49	<i>Najma-i-Hind</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Pratap Krishna	20th	...	27th	...	130
50	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	Agra ...	Ditto	Ditto	Jamna Dās	23rd	...	24th	...	300
51	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Kunj Bihari Lal	18th & 25th	...	23rd & 28th respectively.	...	99
52	<i>Nār Afshān</i>	Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. E. M. Wherry.	27th	...	29th	...	593
53	<i>Nār-i-Anwar</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	22nd	...	23rd	...	355

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
54	Oudh Akhbar	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	1882. July 24th to 29th	1882. July 24th to 29th respectively.	620 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)
55	Oudh Punch	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	25th	27th	524 copies.
56	Panjabi Akhbar	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Anim	19th & 22nd	26th	300
57	Patiala Akhbar	... Patiala	Ditto	Weekly	Rikhi Kesh	24th	27th	300
58	Prayag Samachar	... Allahabad,	Hindi	Ditto	Pandit Dewakinan- dan.	"	24th	350
59	Rahbar-i-Hind	... Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	24th & 27th	25th & 28th respectively.	430
60	Rasik-i-Am	... Sialkot	Ditto	Weekly	Diwan Chand	19th	23rd	700
61	Reformer	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Novin Chandra Rai,	24th	26th	750
62	Rethi Akhbar	... Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Mahs Narayan	"	27th	140
63	Riyas-i-Akhbar	... Gorakhpur	Ditto	Weekly	Nizam Ahmad	23rd	25th	250
64	Sabha Kapurthala	... Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Sharfa-l-din	22nd	24th	112
65	Sadique-i-Akhbar	... Bahawal- pur.	Ditto	Ditto	Abdu-l-Quds	20th	23rd	400
66	Sahas	... Allahabad.	Bengali	Ditto	Rajni Kant Basu	26th	27th	250
67	Sajjan Kirti Sudha- kar.	... Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	24th	29th	200
68	Shabb-i-Oudh	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Taswar Husain	23rd	26th	...
69	Shiksha-i-Far	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Ibr- him.	25th	27th	175

70	<i>Sitara-i-Hind</i>	...	Chandausi,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Banwari Lal	...	"	24th	...	"	29th	...	100	"
71	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	...	Slalkot	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Gyan Chand	...	"	17th to 24th	...	"	23rd & 27th respectively.	...	1,100	"
72	<i>Vritt Dhara</i>	...	Dhar	Marathi	...	Weekly	...	Hari Bhaskar	...	"	24th	...	"	28th	...	135	"
73	<i>Waqiya-i-Alam</i>	...	Ghazipur,	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Siraj-u-din Ahmad,	...	"	"	...	"	27th	...	250	"

PRIYÁ DÁS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ALLAHABAD, }
The 3rd August, 1882.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

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